General Disclaimer

One or more of the Following Statements may affect this Document

- This document has been reproduced from the best copy furnished by the organizational source. It is being released in the interest of making available as much information as possible.
- This document may contain data, which exceeds the sheet parameters. It was furnished in this condition by the organizational source and is the best copy available.
- This document may contain tone-on-tone or color graphs, charts and/or pictures, which have been reproduced in black and white.
- This document is paginated as submitted by the original source.
- Portions of this document are not fully legible due to the historical nature of some
 of the material. However, it is the best reproduction available from the original
 submission.

Produced by the NASA Center for Aerospace Information (CASI)



Rochester Institute of Technology

E84-10001

College of Graphic Arts & Photography School of Photographic Arts & Sciences P.O. Box 9887 Rochester, New York 14523 716-475-2716

"Made auditable under NASA sponsorship 10 1 2 3 11 4 1smercination of Earth Resources Survey Program information and widout trabing for any use made shereof,"

LANDSAT 4 BAND 6 DATA EVALUATION

Contract #NAS5-27323

Third Quarterly Report

June 15, 1983

Prepared for:

NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

(B84-10001) LANDSAT 4 BANG 6 DATA EVALUATION Quarterly Report (Rochester Inst. of Tech., N. Y.) 3 p HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 05B

N84-11543

Unclas

00001 G3/43

Objectives:

The objectives of this investigation are to evaluate and monitor the radiometric integrity of the Landsat-D Thematic Mapper (TM) thermal infrared channel (band 6) data to develop improved radiometric preprocessing calibration techniques for removal of atmospheric effects.

Problems:

None this reporting period.

Accomplishments:

The direction of analysis for this reporting period consisted of comparing computer modelled atmospheric transmittance and path radiance with empirical values derived from aircraft underflight data. Aircraft thermal infrared imagery and calibration data were available on two dates as was corresponding atmospheric radiosonde data. The radiosonde data were used as input to LOWTRAN 5A code modified to output atmospheric path radiance in addition to transmittance. The aircraft data was calibrated and utilized to generate analogous assurements. Table 1 is a summary of the results of this analysis. These data indicate that there is a tendancy for the LOWTRAN model to underestimate atmospheric path radiance and overestimate atmospheric transmittance as compared to the empirical data. Figure 1 is a plot of transmittance as compared to the empirical data. Figure 1 is a plot of transmittance as altitude for both the LOWTRAN and empirical data. This analysis is to be expanded by the inclusion of data from additional dates where imagery and radiosonde data are available.

Significant Results:

None this reporting period.

Publications:

A draft of a paper to be presented at the SPIE 27th Annual International Technical Symposium is attached.

Recommendations:

None this reporting period.

Data Utility:

ORIGINAL PAGE IS

Table 1

Data for 5/22/78

Altitude (RM) ASL	Transmittance LOWTRAN	Transmittance Empirical	Path Radiance LOWTRAN	Path Radiance Empirical
			(vatts m ⁻² sr)	(watts m-2 sr)
2.6564	0.8134	0.6545	8.075	16.248
1.4372	0.8646	0.6892	6.226	15.285
0.8276	0.8953	0.7743	4.980	11.196
0.5228	0.9188	0.8461	3.873	7.493
0.3704	0.9385	0.8943	2.874	5.028
		Data for 8/14/	78	
1.1324	0.7435	0.6119	15.111	20.452
0.5228	0.8632	0.7765	8.581	11.762
0.3704	0.9129	0.9033	5.514	5.085

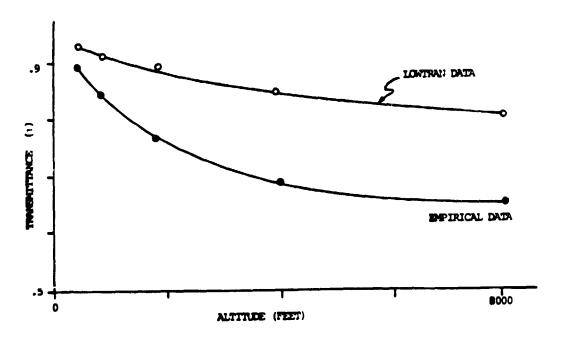


Figure 1 THANSMITTANCE VS. ALTITUDE FOR EMPIRICAL AND LOWIRAN BASED DATA